Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SCIENCE

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, PUBLISHING THE
OFFICIAL NOTICES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1905.

CONTENTS:

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Society of American Bacteriologists: PROFESSOR FREDERIC P. GORHAM 481

The Society for Plant Morphology and Physiology: PROFESSOR W. F. GANONG 498

Scientific Books:—
- *Hess on Glaciers:* DR. HARRY FIELDING REID. *Fry on Varnishes of the Italian Violin Makers:* PROFESSOR A. H. GILL 507

Scientific Journals and Articles 509

Societies and Academies:—
- *The American Mathematical Society:* PROFESSOR F. N. COLE. *The New York Academy of Sciences, Section of Geology and Mineralogy:* PROFESSOR A. W. GRABAU. *The Torrey Botanical Club:* EDWARD BERRY. *The Philosophical Society of Washington:* CHARLES K. WEAD. *The Conference of Neurology and Vertebrate Zoology of Cornell University:* PROFESSOR BURT G. WILDER. *The American Chemical Society, Northeastern Section:* PROFESSOR ARTHUR M. COMEY 510

Discussion and Correspondence:—
- *Literary Production above Forty:* DR. CLYDE FURST. *Production and the Modern Use of Carbonic Acid:* A. BEMENT. *Mont Pélée:* PROFESSOR HARRIS HAWTHORNE WILDER 513

Special Articles:—
- *Natural Mounds or 'Hog-wallows':* PROFESSOR J. C. BRANNER 514

Notes on the History of Natural Science:—
- *Oppian on Fishes; Roman Ichthyology; Subterranean Fishes:* DR. C. R. EASTMAN. 516

Scientific Notes and News 517

University and Educational News 520

MSS. intended for publication and books, etc., intended for review should be sent to the Editor of SCIENCE, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN BACTERIOLOGISTS.

THE sixth annual meeting of the Society of American Bacteriologists was held at the Laboratory of Hygiene, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., on December 27 and 28, 1904.

The opening address was by President F. G. Novy, of the University of Michigan, on 'The Hematozoa of Birds.'

On the Hematozoa of Birds: F. G. NOVY, University of Michigan.

An abstract or partial summary of the results obtained in this study appeared in *American Medicine,* November 26, 1904. The work in full will come out in two papers, the first of which, dealing with the Trypanosomes in birds, will appear in the second number (1905) of the *Journal of Infectious Diseases;* the second paper, dealing with the Cytozoa, may be expected in the third number of that journal.

The Effect of Freezing on Bacteria: ERWIN F. SMITH and DEANE B. SWINGLE, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

More than 100 freezings were made using about a dozen different bacteria—saprophytes and plant and animal pathogenic forms. Quantitative determinations were made in all cases. With the exception of *Bacillus radicicola,* all of the exposures were made in +15 peptonized beef bouillon, using cultures 24 to 48 hours old. Part of the freezings were made in liquid air, the time of exposure varying from 10 minutes to 24 hours, but usually one half hour. The rest were made in salt